ABSTRACT

When oganohalosilanes are prepared by charging a reactor with a contact mass containing metallic silicon and a copper catalyst, and introducing an organohalide-containing gas feed into the reactor, the partial pressure of organohalide gas in the gas feed is manipulated so as to keep the temperature within the reactor substantially constant. The precise control of reactor internal temperature ensures that organohalosilanes with a higher useful silane content are produced in a safe and inexpensive manner and in high yields from the contact mass having perpetually changing reactivity.

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